e Evening Star.

Vol. 84, No. 20,837.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Letters Miss Pollard Wrote to Her Elderly Suitor.

SHE TELLS HOW SHE DECEIVED HIM

In Order to Prevent the Discovery of Her Shame.

AN IMAGINARY TRIP SOUTH

Miss Pollard was again on the stand today. It was the third day of her crossexamination. She had opportunity, however, to rest during the morning, for the time was taken up by Mr. Butterworth even dictating some of the letters, which chiefly in reading letters the plaintiff had were antedated, and then mailing them written to Mr. Rhodes during the period on railway mail cars and elsewhere, so the from November 20, 1884, to February 23, place where plaintiff was could not be dis-1886. There was as usual a good attendance covered from them. at court. The defendant was present and looked well and even cheerful. He seemed much interested in the letters that were

terest. It was not until their relation as was conducted by Mr. Butterworth.



Miss Pollard and Mr. Butterworth. Counsel for defense seemed to be in exellent humor, and much pleased with the letters. The plaintiff's counsel, too, seemed amused as they read the letters over be- at this time, and she answered that she fore they were placed in evidence. Mr. did not. Other letters were shown her and Butterworth, who was exarcining the wit- identified as hers, and she stated that there ness, was suave and almost gentle in his were a great many more, and asked why manner. When he handed her a packet of letters to identify he would stand beside her and beam down mon her with a smile then read a letter to Mr. Rodes, dated in her and beam down upon her, with a smile lurking in the corner of his eye. The letters, according to the witness' explanation of them, which was not made until after they had been read, showed into what a network of deception she had been led in order to hide her sin. They were all written after the date of the beginning of her relations with Mr. Preckingidge.

The first of them were written from Lexington, while Miss Pollard was boarding there and attending the Sayre Institute. They were all seemingly very proper letters for a young lady to write, and, while containing no assurances of love, were cordial and friendly in their tone. Some of them urged him to send her money to meet her obligations to her boarding house keeper. There were two letters dated from New Orleans, in February, 1885, and addressed to Mr. Rodes at Lexington. These



Gentlemen of the Jury.

under cover to Miss Pollard's mother at Towlesboro', Ky., and by her sent to Mr. Rodes, because, as the letter arranging to make the mother a sort of post office explained, Miss Pollard did not want her aunt, who was with her, to interfere with their correspondence or know anything about it. Mr. Rodes was asked to address her the same way, through her mother. One of these New Orleans letters described in a school girl way what she had seen at the French market, at the exposition, then in progress, and other places. Then there followed in March a letter dated from Jacksonville, Miss., but postmarked at Towlesboro', showing that it had been sent through the mother. Then, July 1, 1895, she wrote from Cincinnati. These letters made it appear that Miss Pollard had been traveling in the south with her aunt. The letters dated after July from Cincinnati and Lexington indicated that the writer re ceived Mr. Rodes' call again.

Now, the point in the letters-those from the south-was that they were written at the time Miss Pollard was in Cincinnatti under medical care, and the time she was Miss Pollard, "Facts Are Not Phrases." at the Foundling Hospital, where her first child was born. She admitted that they had the matter of this letter, but the lawyers been written to mislead Mr. Rodes, to prevent his discovering her whereabouts.



Confer.

The other letters, asking for money, she said, had also been written to mislead him. Mr. Butterworth indicated an intention on the part of the defense not to accept her explanation of the letters, but rather to accept the written testimony they gave; from some one, promising to reach the their come, but that she had borrowed it from some one, promising to reach the southern, as she wanted him to drive her out to her grandfather's the next day. One from Lexington, dated July 11, stated that the money had not come, but that she had borrowed it from some one, promising to reach the same one, promising the same of t

DELUDED MR. RODES supplied by Mr. Breckinridge, as the plaintiff said she had never been in New Orleans, and knew nothing of the city. A similar deception, she claimed, was prac-



Mr. Butterworth

Miss Pollard.

When Miss Pollard Met Mrs. Black-

burn. This morning when court opened Miss Pollard took the stand again, and her cross-The spectators generally were somewhat examination was taken up at the point it bored. The letters were not of a kind in had reached yesterday afternoon when the and the picture of Gen. Dow as he appeared themselves to excite any sensational in- court adjourned. The cross-examination

terest. It was not until their relation as to dates, to other occurrences testified to in the course of trial came out, that the orordinary spectator could see any special point in them, or detect any value in them as testimony.

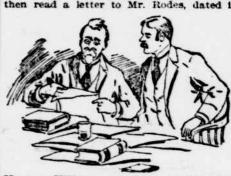
Was conducted by Mr. Butterworth.

She was asked when she first met Mrs. Elackburn, and said it was in the winter of 1800-1. Mrs. Blackburn called at Mrs. Filette's house, and this was the beginning of the acquaintance. Miss Pollard was shown a letter, and identified it as one she had written to Mr. Rodes. It was then read. It was dated November 29, 1884, from Lexington. In it was a request for \$40, for Miss Hoyt, with whom she was boardirg, was insisting that she should have some money. Miss Pollard urged him to call, and told him to put the money in an envelope, which he could hand to her as he was going away. She told him to be careful about his conversation, and they could have a pleasant evening. In this letter she called Mr. Rodes "dear" on several occusions, but beyond these features the letter was in no wise remarkable. occasions, but beyond these features the letter was in no wise remarkable.

Another letter from Miss Pollard, dated November 27, 1884, was also read. In it she expressed her regret that he had failed to supply her with the morey. Miss Hoyt, she said, was lunning her for a coal bill, and she begged him to make further efforts to raise the money by the following Saturday. She said she did not feel comfortable in staying with these two women unless she could pay up promptly, as they needed the money.

More Letters to Rodes.

Mr. Butterworth asked Miss Pollard if she knew what salary Mr. Rodes received



Messrs. Wilson and Carlisle Examine the Letters.

Bridgeport, December 30, 1884. In it she referred to the set of Washington Irving to the set of which he had presented to her for a Christ mas present, and said she would never tire reading the books. It was a pleasant and well-written school girl letter. In it she said that his letter just received was too short to please her. The next time she saw him she would give him his Christmas present, which she was sure he would like. The next letter, dated a few days later, referred to the fact that she had not received the needed money, and she told him that if she failed to receive it she would be greatly disappointed, as she had asked for it so often. She would look for him that night and the next, but told him not to come unless he brought what she asked for. The letter was simply signed "M." A letter from New Orleans was dated February 15, 1885, and in it she promised to write once a week while she was away, and said she would mail her letters to her mother to forward to him, as she did not want her aunt and uncle to know about her officers. aunt and uncle to know about her affairs. She assured him that, as she had said all along, she would pay back every cent she had received from him. His letters were also to be sent to Mrs. Pollard, who would also to be sent to Mrs. Pollard, who would forward them to her. She wanted him to pay off all his debts, as she would be back by June, and wanted to see him. The letciosed: "Yours, with love and kiss



would not allow her to do so. Mr. Wilson insisted, however, that Mr. Butterworth read all that was on the envelope inclosing the letter, and this developed the fact that the envelope was postmarked Towlesboro', Ky. (where Mrs. Pollard was at this time)

and addressed to Mr. J. C. Rodes, Lexing-

Rather Formal. The next letter was dated from New Orleans, February 21, and began rather formally, "My Dear Mr. Rodes." She said she had been to church that morning and hoped that he had done the same. She attended the exposition almost every day, and found it a never-ending source of interest and delight. The letter was a rather formal account of daily doings and impressions of New Orleans. Another from Jacksonville, Miss., March 10, was read. It was just a gossipy girl's letter, and contained no terms of endearment or articles of the contained evidences of any great degree of fondness, excepting the words of closing, which were, as in the case of one of the other letters, "with love and kisses, yours truly,

A letter from Cincinnati, July 1, 1885, referred to Mr. Rodes' failure to send money, and told him that if he could, she wanted him to meet her at the Southern, as she

Celebrating the 90th Anniversary of His Birth.

MANY MEETINGS BEING HELD TODAY

Messages Sent the Great Temperance Advocate.

HOW HE RECEIVED THEM

At Exeter Hall, this city, there will be an ance agitator.

The United Kingdom Alliance and the British Women's Temperance Association of England have enthusiastically adopted the suggestion made by the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in 1851, when he was mayor of Portland, Me., when the prohibitory law was adopted in that state, and another picture representing him as he how appears are to be seen displayed broadcast in all temperance resorts throughout England today.

resorts throughout England today.

At the Exeter Hall meeting tonight Lady Somerset will preside, and Miss Frances Willard, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and Hugh Price Hughes, Louise Ormiston Chant and others have signed a cable message, which the Associated Press has been requested to forward to Gen. Neal Dow, to be read at the celebration which is to take place today at the city hall, Portland, Me., and the Associated Press has also been requested to transmit the reply of Gen. Neal Dow to the meeting which is to take place this evening in Exeter Hall.

The dispatch from the Exeter Hall meet-The dispatch from the Exeter Hall meeting is as follows: "To Gen. Neal Dow:

"A mighty throng, gathered in Exeter all, crowns your ninety beneficent years with love and gratitude, for you can truly say, 'When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me.
"Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none

to help him.
"The blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

"I put on righteousness and it clothed me: My judgment was a robe and a dia-

dem.
"I was eyes to the blind and feet was I to the lame.
"I was a father to the poor: and the cause which I knew not I searched out.—
(Job, xxix.: 11-16)." In addition to the above message sent to Gen. Dow, the following address to the

great American temperance advocate will be adopted:
"We are profoundly grateful for the character that illustrates he spotless purity of life, for a career devoted to the emancipaand for the courage that dared to be in the right with two or three, and held stead-fastly on its way till crowned by the action of that great majority which gave con-stitutional prohibition to the state of

"We pray that your ninety beneficent years be rounded to a bundred and that you may tarry with us until the mother country enables her people to put the liquor traffic under the ban of the law and make home protection the watchword of her

We feel sure that a birthday was never so universally observed without distinction of nation, sect or party, and we argue from this indication of the cosmopolitan character of temperance reform its unichildhood has grown.

During the course of the meeting a letter from Gen. Neal Dow to Miss Frances E. Willard, dated Portland, Me., January 3, 1894, will be read. In this letter the general says there is no tendency in the state of Maine to repeal the prohibitory law, and the general adds:
"I think that a successful attempt will

be made in the legislature this winter to pass a resolution submitting a proposal to admit women to the franchise on equal terms with men. Some idea of the celebration in England of the ninetieth birthday of Gen. Dow may be gathered from the fact that over 200 meetings will be held today in various parts of this country in honor of the great Amer-ican temperance agitator.

Congratulated Gen. Dow. PORTLAND, Me., March 20 .- The ninetieth birthday of the venerable temperance reformer, Gen. Neal Dow, is being celebrated today, and congratulations are coming to the "father of the Maine law" from almost everywhere.

Gen. Dow seemed unusually bright this morning, and expressed himself as feeling in the very best of health. Early in the allers began to arrive, and the whitehaired temperance advocate was ready to meet them in person. A little later the number increased, until the doors were fairly besieged by those who desired to present their compliments in person.

Meanwhile the wires were busy and the messenger boys hurried in and out bearing congratulatory words from all parts of the world. From the United States several bushel baskets full of telegrams and letters

vere received. received from Senators Hale, Frye, Judge Henry Carter, Haverhill, Mass., all the exgovernors and prominent men of Maine from Congressman Milliken, Dingley, Bou-telle and Reed; Rev. Jos. Cook, Mary Livermore, Gov. Henry B. Cleaves of Maine, Frances E. Willard, Sir Lawson Brayton, Carlisle, Eng.; Louise Ormiston-Chant, W. S. Caine, London, Eng.; ex-Gov. St. John, Kansas; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Anna F. Greely, Lady Henry Somerset, and from thousands of others.

This evening contemporaneous meetings are to be held all over the world. An immense demonstration is to be given here, at which the venerable prohibitionist is to

deliver an address. The governor and dele gates from all parts of the state will also be present.

ABOLISHING GRADE CROSSINGS. Railway Tracks in Chicago to Be

Elevated.

CHICAGO, March 20.-The long continued agitation for elevation of the railroad tracks within the city limits and the abolition of council last night passed the first effective ordinance to this end. It affects the Lake Shore and the Rock

Island roads and provides for their elevation from 16th street to State and 67th on the former and Stewart avenue and 72d on the latter. The tracks are to be elevated above the present level from four to ten and a half feet at different points, and the thirty-nine intersecting streets, which are to be opened under the tracks, are to be depressed sufficiently to give a clear head room of thirteen and a half feet in all streets on which there are street car lines, and twelve on all others. The work, including the neces-sary changes in sewers and water mains, the paving, sidewalking, lighting and drain-age of the subways and the approaches, is to be done at the cost of the two railroads. accept the written testimony they gave that she had borrowed it to be done at the cost of the two railroads. Any land damage arising from a change of the grade are to be borne by the grade are to be been and bunging apparatus; geos. Shopia C. Behrens, Baltimore, which in the House, Sardines, which in the House of Second Page, because the city. The water are reduced to 25 per cent are restored to the rate fixed by all and the first Senate bill water. Saltimore, vertically and bunging apparatus; Geos. S. Normal are restored to the rate fixed by all and the first Senate bill water. Saltimore, vertically and bunging apparatus; Geos. S. N

ALL HONOR TO DOW TIME FOR ACTION THE WORK DONE

Senator Gallinger Takes a Humane View

His Resolution to Find if Numerous Accidents Cannot Be Avoided-Question of Speed.

of Car Fenders.

The Senate District committee will, in few days, begin an investigation of great interest to the people of Washington, and to the stockholders of the companies operating street railway lines within the District. This investigation will be the fruit linger, as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on the LONDON, March 20.-England today is District of Columbia be directed to investicelebrating the ninetieth birthday of Gen. gate and report, as promptly as may be, Neal Dow, the great American temperance whether, in their opinion, the street railways of the city of Washington propelled by cable and electric power have adopted overflowing meeting tonight, and a number and are using the most effective fenders of speakers will praise the veteran temper- for the protection of human life and limb and if they are not so using the best avail-

and if they are not so using the best available appliances, what remedy should be invoked to compel them to do so."

This resolution, which was at once adopted, was inspired by the fatal accidents that occurred last week on the Chevy Chase and Eckington electric lines. Senator Gallinger in introducing the resolution also handed in a clipping from The Star of last evening containing the leading editorial on the subject of these accidents. Senator Gallinger later said to a Star reporter:

Time for Action.

Time for Action.

"It seems to me to be about time for something to be done to find out just how far these railroads that are enjoying such valuable franchises have taken precautions to prevent destruction of life. Here we have a corporation running cable cars at a very high rate of speed through the streets of the city with absolutely no protection in the way of fenders. This company has one of the most valuable franchises in the United States. I do not know, of course, what the profits are, but I surmise that they are not far from 30 or 40 per cent. They are not far from 30 or 40 per cent. They seem to be run on the principle of getting as much out of the public as possible with the least expenditure, particularly in this matter of protection to the citizens. Not long ago a woman was killed at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad station terminus of the 14th street line, when in my judgment. more and Ohio railroad station terminus of the 14th street line, when, in my judgment, the horrible accident could have been pre-vented had there been a switchman employ-ed at that point. Petty economy is out-rageous, and these more recent accidents on the electric roads are now serving to point out the danger that the citizens are running every day. running every day.

Something Necessary.

"Of course, I do not pretend to know now through the fields and to guard all of their exposed points with gates, switchmen and flagmen. I think, therefore, that the street railroad companies should be made to adjust themselves to city conlitions, and to prevent as far as possible these shocking and distressing accidents.

Question of Speed. "I see now that in one point my resolution does not go far enough. This is the matter of speed. I think that the companies should be restricted in this matter and that the speed of the cars, especially around curves, should be materially lessened. The main point, however, about the investigation will be questions of car protection, and I think that a great deal of valuable in-formation can be obtained from the inquiry. At all events, should nothing be done by the railroad companies and should these accidents continue there will be protest louder than any that has yet been raised and that will force itself upon the attention of the companies in a way that cannot be mistaken. Should this inquiry fall I am sure there will be a ail, I am sure there will be other means to accomplish a proper result. I am not opposed to corporations. I have been quoted, in fact, on the other side; erroneously quoted, I might say, in passing. But cor-porations must be made to feel the obligations which they owe to the public and take proper steps for the preservation of the interests of their patrons."

MR. MANLEY DENIES. Says He Had No Especial Interview

With Ex-Speaker Reed. "As far as I am concerned," said Chairman Joseph Manley of the republican na-

tional committee at the Arlington this morning, "the publication in a morning paper of an interview between ex-Speaker Reed and myself is due to the imagination of the reporter. I have sent a letter to every republican of prominence, which includes Mr. Reed, of course, regarding the proposed change of representation in the next national convention, and I hope every one of them will give their views on the proposition. The newspapers cannot publish these things too widely to suit the national committee. We have begun to agitate this question two years before the delegates will be selected, in order to find out precisely what the republican party wants. Then such action as will follow will be based only upon the consense of solutions. based only upon the consensus of opinion thus obtained. There will be no star cham-ber conclusions reached, and nothing will be done behind closed doors. Every mem-ber of the committee, as well as myself, desires the widest possible discussion of wha is best for the party we have the honor to represent, and you may rest assured that nothing will be done that does not meet with the approval of republicans generally. I would like to see the letter I sent out published in every paper in the United States, so that every republican may study the question and give us his opinion of it."

THE RACE TRACK BILL

It Has Been Recommitted to the Sen

ate District Committee. The race track bill took another turn to-Gibson of Maryland, it was recommitted to the District committee. The difficulty over the half-mile amendment of this bill has not yet been quite settled, and the recommitment has been found to be necessary in order that a formal vote upon the proposi-tion to reduce the limit so as to include the grade crossings has culminated in the adop-tion of an ordinance having this object in Blackburn bill may be had. It is the generview. By the decisive vote of 57 to 3 the city al opinion of the committee that the bill should not discriminate between the two tracks in granting the privilege of bookmaking at regular spring and fall meetings, but it is also the opinion that such an amendment if incorporated in the bill should be the result of a formal and direct vote rather than a polling of the committee,

Patents to Local Inventors.

of a resolution introduced by Senator Gal- REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

morning at 10 o'clock, and the tariff bill was reported to the full committee and is expected to be reported to the Senate today. There are few changes in the bill from the print first reported by the subcommittee. The sugar schedule remains as it was in the first Senate bill, with the exception that the Treasury may prescribe." This alteration test of the Dutch standard is applied to the highest grade sugar in addition to the polariscope test. A provision is added to the customs authority, if the marking has been

per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent; lime, what device is considered the best or including the value of the coloring or bareven what can be done in this regard, but I am certain that something can be ione more than has been done, and it seems to be incredible that there should be no means of so fitting the cars that these accidents.

To be supported. To be supported as long as a conscient wars plain white and not decorate. of so fitting the cars that these accidents can be prevented. To be sure, as long as children play in the streets there will be accidents, but I do not think that if the cars would furnish adequate fenders there would be so many lives lost. These companies are given the right to use our city streets, a right which we deny to the steam railroads, which are compelled to run thereof the right to the steam railroads, which are compelled to run the right to their domain to glass, etc., from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent; cut glass, etc., from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent; cut glass, etc., from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent; cut glass, etc., from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent; cut glass, etc., from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent; cut palnted or engraved glass 40 per cent; cut, painted or engraved glass bottles, from 35 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent.

The duty on bar iron, rolled or hammered.

is increased from 25 per cent ad valorem to 28; on beams, girders, etc., from 80 per cent ad valorem to 35; bar or plate iron or steel not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent; iron or steel forgings, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent; hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, from 25 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent; steel rails, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 20 1-2 per cent; on butter and substitutes therefor the duty is changed from 4 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem. There is no change in the cotton schedule. The duty on burlaps is increased from 20 per cent ad valorem to 22 1-2 per cent ad cent. The duty on cilcloths is increased from 30 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent. On Collars and Cuffs.

The duty on collars and cuffs is increased

from 35 per cent ad valorem to 55 per cent, and on shirts from 35 per cent ad valorem to 50 per cent. The duty on women and children's dress goods of wool is reduced from 40 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent, and that on all ready-made clothing is reduced from 45 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent. That on webbing, suspenders, belting, etc., is reduced from 40 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent. There is no change in the duties on carpets. Silk, partial manufactured, is increased from 20 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent. Gunpowder and other explosives is changed from eight cents per pound to 10 per cent ad valorem. Furs, dressed on the skin, but not made up into articles, the duty is increased from 10 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent. Preclous stones of all kinds, cut and not set, are reduced in duty from 30 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent. If set, the duty is reduced from 35 per cent to 30 per cent. The duty of 20 per cent al valorem on floor matting, which was originally inserted by the Senate committee, is still retained. Added to the provision for the free entry of plows, harrow teeth, reapers, etc., it is further provided that all articles mentioned in the paragraph when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States shall be subject to the duty existing prior to the passage of this act.

Changes From the Bill First Reported The following are the more important changes in the present Senate bill from that first reported by the subcommittee: The provision for 20 per cent ad valorem duty on glycerine is put back as it was in the House bill, to 1 cent per pound on the crude and 3 cents per pound on refined. The duty on licorice is changed back from 25 per cent ad valorem to 4 cents per pound, it being in the House bill 5 cents per pound. Castor oil is changed back from 30 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per gallon. Blues, such as Berlin Prussian blues, &c., are changed back from 20 per cent ad valorem to the House rate of 6 cents per pound. The duty on lime is reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. The House bill put it at 10 per cent. There is a change to a specific duty of \$1 and \$1.25 per ton on plaster of paris from an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The rate of 20 cents per square foot and 35 cents per square foot on plate glass is an increase fro day in the Senate, and, upon motion by Mr. 18 cents per square foot and 30 cents per square foot. Additions and Reductions.

The rate of 3-4 of a cent a pound on black taggers is a reduction from 9-10 of a cent per pound, and the proviso that the reduction as to sheet iron or steel thinner than thirty-five pounds, which was to take effect after October 31, 1894, and which was stricken out of the first Senate bill, is now restored. The same is done as to tin plate. The duty of 221-2 per cent on cast iron pipe is an increase from the first Senate bill from 20 per cent, and a reduction under the House bill from 25 per cent. The rate of 221-2 per cent on cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel is a reduction from 25 per cent, which is carried in both the first Senate bill and the House bill. Under the House bill and the first Senate bill and the fir restored. The same is done as to tin plate Patents to Local Inventors.

Among the patents granted today were the following:

District of Columbia.—Henry H. Bliss, cable carrier; Ellis F. Frost, switchboard; Bernard R. Green, book shelf and support; John Milton, steam boller furnace; Robert Watson, electric elevator; I. H. Taylor, cansoldering machine; Owen K. Truitt, regular to the House and the first Senate bill. Under the House bill and the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill all the House bill and the first Senate bill and the House bill and the first Senate bil Watson, electric elevator; I. H. Taylor, can-soldering machine; Owen K. Truitt, regu-lating device for moistening leaves of press

THE WORK DONE

stored to the free list. Oil cloth, valued at 25 cents or less per square yard, which was 25 per cent in the first Senate bill, is now reduced to 20 per cent.

The duty upon all these articles in the House bill was 35 per cent. The duty upon all these articles in the House bill was 35 per cent. The duty upon all these articles in the House bill was 35 per cent. The duty upon all these articles in the House bill was 35 per cent. Corks, manufactured, which were in the first Senate bill, is increased to 30 per cent. Corks, manufactured, which were in the first Senate bill and in the House bill 20 per cent, are made dutiable at 10 cents per pound. Cigarette paper and other smokers' AS THE MEASURE NOW STANDS

Changes From the House and the Subcommittee Bills.

Changes From the House and the Subcommittee Bills.

Changes From the House and the Subcommittee Bills.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

The Senate finance committee met this morning at 10 o'clock, and the tariff bill was the secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Marking Custom Goods.

The Senate bill reported today declares that "until" so marked, stamped, branded or labeled, they shall not be delivered to the importer, and strikes out the words "except under such regulations as the Secretary of the apparently authorizes the importer to mark his highest grade sugar in addition to the polariscope test. A provision is added to the
clause repealing the authorization of reciprocity treaties, providing for the abrogation of existing treaties upon such notice by
the President as the terms of the agreement
require.

The following section, which was inserted
in the bill by the Senate subcommittee, has
been eliminated from the bill, the effect being to leave the Hawaiian treaty in full
force and effect:

"That the President of the United States
shall, immediately upon the passage of this
act, give notice to the government of the
Hawaiian Islands that the United States
shall, immediately upon the passage of this
majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islist, made between the United States and
his majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, as provided in the fifth article of said
treaty; and it is hereby further enacted that
ya
after the expiration of twelve months from
the time of giving such notice the said
treaty shall be terminated and its provisions
to case to be obligatory upon the contracting
of the Hawaiian Islands that the United States
of the Hawaiian Islands that the United States
and
his majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islist intends to terminate the treaty of June 3,
list, made between the United States
and
his majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islist intends to terminate and its provisions
the time of giving such notice the said
treaty; and it is hereby further enacted that
ya
differ the expiration of twelve months from
the time of giving such notice the said
treaty shall be terminated and its provisions
to case to be obligatory upon the contracting
of the Secretary of the Treasury, is given
the rifert Senate bill, at \$1.10 a gallon and a
bonded period of eight years. The duty of
the first Senate bill only the owner,
after the expiration of the difference of case
the rifert of years
the first Senate bill only the owner,
after the expiration of the difference of the total
treaty and it is hereby from the
time of giving such to the fi

As to Damaged Goods. Section 44 of the House bill and of the tee on finance. He said:

\$1 per thousand and on cigarettes to the proposed legislation as will yield to \$1 per thousand is stricken out, as is also the government all the revenue needed for the original provision of the House bill its administration, when economically carried on. Beyond this just and proper limit thousand, so that the internal revenue tax I must not be expected to go. thousand, so that the internal revenue tax upon tobacco will be the same as in the law of 1890. Provisions in regard to the income tax remain as reported in the first Senate bill. The exemption of building and loan associations from the income tax, which was carried in the House bill and stricken out in the first Senate bill, is restored. The clause expressly repealing the McKinley law is stricken out, and the clause abrogating the Hawaiian treaty expressly is also stricken out.

After all the trouble which the democratic members of the finance committee.

I must not be expected to go.

"There are two subjects in the bill which have received much public attention, and I will state to the Senate, as I have already stated, my viewe on them.

"First. I disagree with my colleagues as to that section which provides for an income tax. Ample provision having been made for sufficient revenue, it is unnecessary, it is undemocratic, it is un-American, and (as I believe) it is unwise, and I shall will state to the Senate, as I have already stated, my viewe on them.

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"First. I disagree with my colleagues as to that section which provides for an income tax, ample provision having been made for sufficient revenue, it is unnecessary, it is undemocratic, it is un-American, and (as I believe) it is unwise, and I shall will state to the Senate, as I have already stated, my viewe on them.

"First. I disagree with my colleagues as to that section which provides for an income tax, and (as I believe) it is unwise, and the provides in the total section which provides for an income tax. Ample provision having the total section which provides for an income tax.

"I must not be expected to go. upon tobacco will be the same as in the law of 1890. Provisions in regard to the have received much

cratic members of the finance committee have had to get the sugar schedule right the bill reported today is absolutely withmeaning as to the duty upon highly refined sugar.

Omitting technicalities the sugar schedule as reported is as follows: "Not above eighty degrees polariscope test, one cent per pound; for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above eighty and not above ninety degrees, one-hundredth of a cent per pound additional; above ninety and not above ninety additional; not above ninety-eight degrees, for each ad-ditional degree or fraction of a degree, two-hundredths of a cent additional; and upon all sugar testing above ninety-eight degrees by polariscope test or above No. 16 by the Dutch standard in color, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound in addition to the duty imposed upon sugar testing above ninety-eight degrees."

Republicans Not Satisfied.

Many of the changes shown had been made by the democratic members since the adjournment of the committee last Saturday, and concerning which the republican members had not been consulted, while some, and especially those in the adminis-

trative part of the bill, were such as the republicans had recommended.

The republican members expressed the opinion that the bill was unsatisfactory and that its operation would prove injurious to the country, but none of them made opposition to its being reported to the Senate, and accordingly did not call for a division when a motion to report was a division when a motion to report was

An Army Vacancy.

The recent acceptance of the resignation of Captain Lyon of the ordnance department of the army leaves a vacancy in that branch which is open to all lieutenants of the line who are under thirty years of age and have served two years with their regiments. Captain Lyon resigned to es-cape a court-martial. A board of officers will convene at the Army building in New York city early in April to examine candidates for the appointment.

The Viking Ship. Information has reached here that the Norwegian government has decided to present to the United States the famous Viking

ship sent to the Columbian exposition. It is said that Capt. Anderson, who brought her over, will come to Washington to make the official tender. Officers Commissioned. The President has commissioned the fol-

lowing officers of the District militia: Howard W. Barker, captain of company B, second infantry; Robert McMurray, jr., quar-termaster, with rank of first lieutenant; Edward L. Brice, first lieutenant of com-pany C, fourth infantry; William B. Sabin, second lieutenant of company C, fourth infantry.

Naval Clerical Changes. Mr. A. N. Peyton has been transferred from clerical duty at the Washington navy

yard to a clerkship in the bureau of provisions and clothing, Navy Department, vice Mrs. E. L. Wood, dismissed. Mr. Fred T. Price of Maryland has been appointed to vacancy at the ravy yard, vice Peyton,

Local Pensions Granted. Pensions have been granted as follows: District of Columbia-Renewal-Thomas Lyon, Mexican war widows-Sophia C. Snyder.

Virginia-Reissue-Henry Schiglinger, National Military Home, Elizabeth City.

Maryland-Additional-August Poethig. Maryland—Additional—August Poethig, Baltimore, Renewal—Andrew Fecker, Golds-

THE NEW TARIFF BILL REPORTED

Senator George Speaks on the Hawaiian Resolution.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Soon after the Senate was called to order at noon today Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported from that committee the tariff bill, introducing it in a few words. When it had been read by title, Mr. Voorhees rose and said: "I ask that the bill be printed and placed on the calendar, and I give notice that on the second of April, a week from next Monday, I will call the bill up for consideration by the Senate."

Mr. Morrill, one of the republican men bers of the finance committee, said he had no objection to the bill being reported to the Senate, but he was opposed not only to the income tax, but also to the change from specific to ad valorem duties.

Mr. Manderson (Neb.) inquired whether there was to be any written report accompanying the bill.
"There is not," said Mr. Voorhees, emphatically.
"Will there be any statement?" asked Mr.

Manderson.

"There will be when the bill is called up," replied Mr. Voorhees.

"Will these be ready by the 2d of April?" asked Mr. Manderson.

"I do not say that," returned Mr. Voorhees, "but I will make a verbal statement myself. It will be a comparative statement." Manderson

ment."

Mr. Manderson explained that his reason for inquiring was that, in view of the many changes from specific to ad valorem duty, the services of an expert would be required to show what the changes were, and he thought such a statement should be printed and in the hands of Senators several days before it was reported to the Senate.

Mr. McPherson's Explanation Mr. McPherson (N. J.), a member of the finance committee, about whose position on the tariff question there has been considerable speculation, explained to the Senate his relation to the balance of the commit-

Section 44 of the House bill and of the first Senate bill provided that no allowance for damages to goods should be made in the estimation of duties except as provided in former laws, gave the importer the right to abandon to the United States all or any portion of the goods in any invoice and be relieved from the payment of duties on the portion abandoned. This provision is stricken out. en out.

The provision in the Senate bill increas-\$5 per thousand and on cigarettes to the proposed legislation as will yield

the bill.

"Secondly. I disagree with my colleagues, as to the sugar schedule as it appears in the bill, believing that the methods of testing put a dangerous power in the hands of any government officers. I would confine the test of all sugars, raw and refined, to the polariscope alone, and thus make definite the duties each should pay."

Mr. Allison, the ranking republican mem-

Mr. Allison, the ranking repul Mr. Allison, the ranking republican mem-ber of the committee, suggested the ad-visability of having the bill printed in pam-phlet form, showing as to each article the present law, the changes made by the House and the changes proposed by the Senate finance committee, and Mr. Voorhees said he thought that could be done. Mr. Hoar's Inquiry.

Mr. Hoar inquired how the report could be considered a committe report, when the republican members knew nothing about it and the Senator from New Jersey was opposed to two of the most important features.

"Does that make a party report?" he asked. "I do not see how it can be said that the committee has agreed to the report."
Mr. McPherson replied that he kn

Mr. McPnerson replied that he knew of no disagreement in the committee, and the report was made by general assent.

"I supposed," remarked Mr. Hoar, "that the committee reported bills they were in favor of, and not the bills they were opposed to."
The subject was closed by Mr. McPher

son, "I do not want," he said, "to get into a discussion now on collateral subjects. The time will come when I think I can convince the Senator from Massachusetts that I have acted in a strictly

A Street Car Fender Resolution. The tariff question being thus disposed of Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) called up and had passed a resolution: That the committee

on the District of Columbia be directed to investigate and report as promptly as may be, whether, in their opinion, the street railways of the District of Columbia adopted and are using the proper fender for the protection of life and limb. The Hawaiian Resolution. Hawaii cropped out in the Senate again

today when Mr. Turpie endeavored to reach some mutual agreement for the consideration of his resolution declaring "that from the facts and papers laid before the Senate by the executive and other sources it was unwise and inexpedient and not in accordance with the character and dignity of the United States to consider further the annexation of the Hawalian territory to this

Mr. Dolph, however, blocked this purpose announcing that he, for one, was not ready to come to any agreement in regarl to the resolution. This being disposed of, Mr. George, in accordance with the notice he gave a few days ago, addressed the Senate on the legal aspects of the Hawaiian af

Senator George argued that the paper and documents on the Hawalian question before President Cleveland when he came into office were ample to indicate to him the necessity for careful and executive investigation of the whole subject before allowing action to be taken. He cited evidence to show cause for the suspicion that Minister Stevens had been involved with the members of the provisional government in a conspiracy to bring about the revolution. This, he said, showed the necessity for investigation and of somewhat enlarged pow-ers on the part of the person making the

An exhaustive argument followed on the constitutionality of the appointment of Paramount Commissioner Blount. He noted in detail the precedents for such an appointment by the President. Among those appointed without the advice and consent of the Senate he cited the recent cases of Senators Jones and Allison to the Brussels.

investigation.